[CONFIDENTIAL.

# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

**Received up to 9th May, 1884.**

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## POLITICAL.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 6th May, referring to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, proposes that the British Government should distinctly tell her that any interference on her part with Afghánistán will be regarded as a *casus belli*. Government may or may not occupy Herat or Kandahár, but it should by all means endeavour to win the good will of the people by redressing all their just grievances. If Russians think that the Ilbert Bill controversy has alienated the hearts of the native population from the British Government, they are mistaken. We are fully alive to the advantages of British rule and desire no change of masters. The editor recommends the maintenance of Afghánistán as a neutral zone between Russia and India, on the ground that the extension of Russian boundary to the Indian frontier would be a constant source of danger to this country.

Central Asian politics.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 28th April, regrets to say that, although England owes her present high position among the great powers of Europe to her connection with this

Advance of Russia in Central Asia.

country, she does not conduct the administration of this country in a satisfactory manner. District officers are so many petty kings and treat the people with high-handedness. Private Europeans and Eurasians regard the children of the soil as an inferior race of beings, and do not hesitate to lay violent hands on them. European employers of labour take native coolies to other countries, and there exact as much work from them as they please. If England thinks that she could long hold this large country by mere physical force, she is mistaken, especially when the Russians, who have always cast a wistful glance at this country, have arrived so near to it. When England has to employ native troops even in conducting small wars which she has occasion to wage in other countries, it is difficult to fancy that she will be able to encounter Russians on the Indian frontier without the aid of the native army and the people. Even supposing she is strong enough to hold her own against the enemy, she would be reduced to great straits if natives cast in their lot with the latter. Under these circumstances the editor is of opinion that the winning of the sympathies of the teeming millions is a matter of supreme importance. Government should concede to natives all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, refrain from showing undue indulgence to Europeans, and protect the lives and property of the former against the latter. Measures should be also adopted to increase the army at as small a cost as possible. About ten lakh young and able-bodied men should be engaged on Rs. 2 a month. These recruits should be only required to undergo drilling for some time every day at the police-stations which are nearest to their homes, and then they should be allowed to attend to their private affairs. Moreover, native volunteer corps should be formed in all parts of the country. If it be thought impolitic to encourage volunteering in the people in general, only Government servants and respectable private persons, whose interests are identical with those of Government, should be admitted to volunteer corps.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 7th May, adverting to the new Arabic journal of Paris, remarks that the editor of that journal is undoubtedly a very able writer. But it would seem that his writings, which have reference to this country, are intended to cause disaffection in the minds of natives towards Government. But all his attempts in this direction will be futile, as natives are happy and contented under British rule. Hence the *Akhbár* would advise its contemporary to improve its tone.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

*Urwa-t-Wusqá* of Paris.

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nydya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 7th May, alluding to the agitation that has been carried on at home by English capitalists and traders for a more rapid railway extension in this country, remarks that the agitators are really influenced by selfish motives and not by any consideration of promoting the interests of this country. The parliamentary committee appointed to enquire into the subject should not be satisfied with examining only Europeans, but should also arrange to obtain the evidence of Mr. Dadabhai Noroji and other competent natives, as the subject is of vital importance to this country. The *Sudhá* contends that no new railway project should be taken in hand unless there is a pressing need for it and it is sure to pay.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Railway extension.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 1st May, adverting to the gulf existing between Europeans and natives, holds the former responsible for it, and remarks that they do not feel the least hesitation in abusing and kicking their native fellow-subjects. The worst of it is that they are very leniently dealt with by European officers through race feeling, which only tends to encourage their evil habits. The evil is well known to higher authorities. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was going back to England in 1876 after

Circulation, 525 copies.

Want of good feeling between Europeans and natives.

his Indian visit and Lord Lytton was coming out to take charge of the office of Viceroy, they met in Egypt, and it is believed that during the interview His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales referred to the want of sympathy between the two races in this country. Mr. Norozji Faredunji discussed the same subject with great ability at a meeting of the National Indian Association held in January, 1874 (1884?), and Dr. Leitner cordially supported him. Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, late Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, and Sir William Muir, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, made it a point to prevent Europeans from misbehaving themselves towards natives, and the editor is glad to say that Sir Charles Aitchison, of whom the Panjáb may be justly proud, fully shares their views in this respect. But the evil has yet shown no sign of abatement in any province. The editor then refers to the case of Dr. Banks of Ahmadabad and also to that of Dr. Forman, who assaulted the tahsildar of Kasur, Lahore, during the late Holi festival, and escaped with only an offer of an apology. Can such a nominal punishment have any deterrent effect on Europeans? At the end the editor advises the Local Governments and Administrations to adopt necessary measures with a view to check the high-handedness of Europeans towards natives and to promote good feeling between the two races.

Late Middle Class Examination, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the same paper gives an answer to the articles which appeared in the *Koh-i Núr*, of the 19th April, finding fault with the Persian paragraph set by Lálá Thákur Prasád for translation into Urdu at the late Middle Class Examination. The writer states that the paragraph was not written by Lálá Thákur Prasád himself, but was extracted by him from a well-known book entitled the *Vasír-i-Lankarán*, written by a European, and endeavours to show that the so-called mistakes in the paragraph are no mistakes at all.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st May, argues that Government is not justified in levying a court-fee of one anna on every petition submitted by any person to a municipal committee. Such committees should receive petitions on plain paper, or introduce their own court-fee stamps for the purpose, in order that the revenue derived from that source may go to increase municipal funds. The editor avails himself of this opportunity to condemn the court-fees levied by Courts of justice as too high, and remarks that former native kings, whose administration is now looked upon as barbarous and tyrannical, levied no such special tax at all on justice.

Circulation, 168 copies.

Levy of court-fees on petitions submitted to municipal committees.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 30th April, referring to the death of Mr. Merk, Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie, remarks that he arrived in this country in November, 1882, and was only 23 years old at the time of his death. The editor has not heard of the cause of his death, but he should not be surprised if it was due to some disease brought on by excessive mental labour. The grief which his parents must have felt at his untimely death may be better imagined than described. It is to be regretted that the advocates of the 19-years limit do not take note of such painful cases.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Death of Mr. Merk, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie.

A correspondent of the *Municipal Guide* (Agra), of the 30th April, is surprised that the teachers employed in the Zila School at Allahabad are not generally so well paid as those employed in the Zila Schools at Benares and Bareilly: as for instance, while the pay of the second masters at the two latter schools is Rs. 200, the second master at the former school gets only Rs. 100. As Allahabad is the seat of the Local Government, English education is much more in demand there than at any other place in these provinces, and the school there is in a

Circulation, 75 copies.

Zila School, Allahabad.

most flourishing condition in consequence. The Allahabad school always distinguishes itself better than the Benares and the Bareilly schools at the Entrance and the Middle Class Examinations. Last year it sent up 35 candidates for the Entrance Examination, of whom 24 were successful, while the Benares school passed 19 out of 25 candidates, and the Bareilly school 9 out of 15 candidates. Under these circumstances, the writer hopes the Director of Public Instruction will raise the Allahabad school to the status of a collegiate school and increase the pay of teachers.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, complains that the low standard of age fixed for candidates for the Indian Civil Service not only excludes natives from that service, but also prevents European candidates from acquiring proficiency in the law. It is well known that young European civilians, who have lately come out, have generally received no legal training, and are quite incapable of dispensing justice in a satisfactory manner. It behoves natives to ask for the raising of the limit of age and also for the examination being held in this country for their benefit. They should leave no stone unturned in order to secure these objects. (The *Oudh Akhbár*, Lucknow, of the 7th May, also argues that the present limit of age is an insuperable obstacle in the way of natives competing for the Civil Service Examination, and urges that an attempt should be again made to convince the Secretary of State of this).

Circulation, 420 copies.

Alleged assault committed by an officer on a private gentleman at his court, Amritsar.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th May, on the authority of its Amritsar correspondent, states that a respectable man has instituted a criminal prosecution against a Judge at Amritsar, charging the latter with striking him on the face with the open hand at his court. If the charge be well founded, the accused must be a very ill-tempered man and incapable of dispensing justice

with equanimity. No officer is justified in beating any one at his court with his own hands.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd May, in continuation of its previous articles on the Forest Department in Hazára, complains that Colonel Bachelor grew for his own benefit potatoes at three places in the Dangagali Range and at one place in the Kagan Range. The editor mentions the different places and says that the outturn at the three places in Dangagali was 10 maunds, 25 maunds, and 150 maunds respectively. The place which yielded a crop of 150 maunds was the ground where a garden had been laid out by Mr. Vincent (*sic*) with great industry, but the Deputy Conservator destroyed the garden in order to grow his potatoes. Sixty maunds of the crop raised there were distributed by him among his European friends at Abbottabad.

Forest Department, Hazára.

The same paper complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur has been guilty of most arbitrary and high-handed proceedings in connection with local self-government, especially in the interior of the district. Men, who secured a majority of votes in a fair manner, have been left out in the cold, while others, who had a less number of votes in their favour, have been elected members. At the election for a member held at Bahrámpur a zamíndár obtained more votes than Álam Singh, zaildár, but the Deputy Commissioner could not realize how the latter was defeated, and therefore sent for the voters to Gurdáspur to hold a fresh election. There he had recourse to an unfair stratagem to secure the election of his favourite. He received the votes in favour of Álam Singh, but did not accept those offered in favour of his rival. The latter called this proceeding an arbitrary one. On this the Deputy Commissioner at once sent him to the *hawálát*, where he was detained till evening and released on payment of a fine of Rs. 20. The Lieutenant-Governor would do well to call for and examine

Local self-government, Gurdáspur.

the records of the case. It would seem that the secret object of District Officers is to bring about the failure of the local self-government scheme in order to lead Government to believe that natives are unqualified for any work of responsibility.

Indulgence shown by Sir Charles Aitchison to offending European officers.

The same paper praises Sir Charles Aitchison for his able administration and remarks that no Lieutenant-Governor ever enjoyed so great popularity, but regrets that he has not had the courage to inflict adequate punishment on offending European officers, as he has done in the case of natives. More than half a dozen native officers, who were found tripping, were severely rebuked or dismissed from their offices by him, but he has always dealt with delinquent European officers with great leniency. The tahsildár of Khushâb was suspended and subjected to a formal trial, but the Deputy Commissioner of Shâhpur was only silently transferred to another district. Mr. Hawkins, who violently assaulted a respectable Sikh Sardár, was not even required to give an explanation of his misconduct. Sir Charles Aitchison has yet openly taken no action against Colonel Bachelor, whose illegal proceedings have been fully exposed by the editor. His Honor has severely criticised the conduct of a native chief like the Nawáb of Bahâwalpur in his Administration Report, but he has never ventured to find fault with a European officer openly.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Scarcity of copper coin in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, complains that recently there has been a great scarcity of copper coin in these provinces. A few days ago one could not get even fifteen and a quarter annas in pice for a rupee at Lucknow and Cawnpore. What are the Government Mint officials about?

Selection of native Members for the Supreme Legislative Council.

The same paper, of the 9th May, argues that the way in which members are at present selected from among the native community for the Supreme Legislative Council is

not satisfactory. The members do not generally represent the thoughts and feelings of the people and have no touch with them, and this is the reason why the laws made by the Council are often faulty. The editor is of opinion that selections should be made with the consent of the people.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, states that, as the religion of missionaries is the religion of Government, missionaries cannot be too careful in their dealings with the people. The editor regrets to say that the missionaries have lately adopted an objectionable mode of preaching. They first attract large crowds of natives in streets and thoroughfares by music and singing, and then insult them by attacking and abusing their religions.

Circulation, 1,880 copies

Street-preaching by missionaries.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, complains that dakaits from Bharatpur, Gwalior, and Dholpur territories frequently commit robberies in villages in the Agra district which are situated near the boundaries of those States, and that villagers, being unarmed, are unable to offer any resistance.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Dakaities in Agra.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahabad), for April, complains that some drains at Allahabad, especially the one situated below the City Police Station itself, are always in a most dirty state.

Circulation, 950 copies.

Dirty drains at Allahabad.

# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of Publisher. | Date of Paper. | Date of Receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1884. | 1884. | |
| 1 | *Aftáb-i-Hind* ... | Jullundur, | Urdú ... | Weekly ... | Barkat Alí ... | May 3rd ... | May 4th ... | 150 copies. |
| 2 | *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ... | Lahore ... | Ditto ... | Tri-weekly... | Diwán Bútá Singh, | " 2nd & 5th | " 5th & 8th respectively. | 500 " |
| 3 | *Agra Akhbár* ... | Ágrá ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Khwájá Yúsuf Alí | " 7th ... | " 9th ... | 150 " |
| 4 | *Ains-i-Sikandarí* ... | Morádábád | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ahmad Bakhsh ... | April 25th & 2nd May. | " 3rd & 8th respectively. | 80 " |
| 5 | *Ainu-l-Akhbár* ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Dilawar Alí ... | " 30th ... | " 4th ... | 145 " |
| 6 | *Akhbár-i-'Álam* ... | Meerut ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | May 6th ... | " 9th ... | 80 " |
| 7 | *Akhbár-i-'Ám* ... | Lahore ... | Ditto ... | Bi-weekly ... | Mukund Rám ... | " 3rd & 7th | " 6th & 9th respectively. | 1,886 " |
| 8 | *Aligarh Institute Gazette.* | Aligarh ... | Urdú-English. | Ditto ... | Gulab Rái ... | " 3rd & 6th | " 5th & 9th respectively. | 200 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 9 | *Almorá Akhbár* ... | Almorá ... | Hindí ... | Weekly ... | Sadá Nand ... | " 5th ... | " 8th ... | 102 copies. |
| 10 | *Anis-i-Hind* ... | Ágrá ... | Urdú ... | Bi-monthly, | Mirzá Ashiq Husain | " 1st ... | " 4th ... | 100 " |
| 11 | *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ... | Lahore ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb. | " 3rd ... | " " ... | 400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 12 | *Arya Mitra* ... | Amritsar... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Káshi Rám ... | " 7th ... | " 9th ... | ... |
| 13 | *Asharfu-l-Akhbár* ... | Delhi ... | Ditto ... | Tri-monthly, | Mirzá Khán ... | " 1st ... | " 4th ... | 110 copies. |
| 14 | *Bhárat Sudhár* ... | Aligarh ... | Hindí-English. | Weekly ... | Totá Rám ... | " 2nd ... | " 5th ... | 135 " |
| 15 | [illegible] ... | Ágrá ... | Hindí ... | Ditto ... | Bhagwán Dás ... | " 3rd ... | " 7th ... | 200 " |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Bhárat Jíwan ... | Benáres ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Rám Krishn Varmá | ,, 5th ... | ,, 6th ... | 300 ... | | | |
| 17 | Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí... | Bareilly ... | Urdú ... | Ditto ... | Thákur Prasád ... | ,, 3rd ... | ,, 5th ... | 453 ,, | | | |
| 18 | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí | Rámpur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Muhammad Husain, | ,, 5th ... | ,, 7th ... | | | | |
| 19 | Darafsh Káwiyání ... | Lahore ... | Ditto ... | Monthly ... | Muhammad Abdu-l-Hakim. | For Feb. ... | ,, ,, ... | | | | |
| 20 | Delhí Punch ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Faslu-l-dín ... | April 30th ... | ,, 4th ... | 331 ,, | | | |
| 21 | Desh Upkárak ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Sálig Rám ... | May 3rd ... | ,, 6th ... | 740 ,, | | | |
| 22 | Dinbar Prakásh ... | Lucknow, | Hindí ... | Monthly ... | Hathí Rám ... | For April ... | ,, 3rd ... | 164 ,, | | | |
| 23 | Firoz Akhbár ... | Lahore ... | Persian ... | Weekly ... | Shamsu-l-dín ... | May 6th ... | ,, 9th ... | | | | |
| 24 | Gorakshá ... | Kapurthalá | Urdú ... | Ditto ... | Sindhí Khán Safí ... | April 30th ... | ,, 5th ... | 253 ,, | | | |
| 25 | Habib-i-Hind ... | Cawnpore, | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Pandit Praim Naráyan. | May 8th ... | ,, 9th ... | 150 ,, | | | |
| 26 | Hami-i-Hind ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Muhammad Nabí Ashraf. | ,, 1st ... | ,, 3rd ... | 613 ,, | | | |
| 27 | Hindpat ... | Lahore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Faslu-l-dín ... | ,, 2nd ... | ,, ,, ... | | | | |
| 28 | Hindustání ... | Lucknow, | Ditto ... | Tri-weekly... | Gangá Prasád ... | ,, 4th, 7th & 9th. | ,, 6th, 8th & 9th respectively. | 600 ,, | | | |
| 29 | Hindí Pradíp ... | Allahábád, | Hindí ... | Monthly ... | Bálkrishn Bhatt ... | For April ... | ,, 8th ... | 250 ,, | | | |
| 30 | Islám ... | Meerut ... | Urdú. ... | Weekly ... | Muhammad Mír ... | May 2nd ... | ,, 4th ... | 289 ,, | | | |
| 31 | Jaipur Gazette ... | Jaipur ... | Hindí-Urdú, | Bi-weekly ... | Mahábir Prasád ... | April 30th & 3rd May. | ,, 4th & 6th respectively. | 150 ,, | | | |
| 32 | Jain Prabhát ... | Farrukhabad. | Hindí ... | Monthly ... | Ambe Prasád ... | For April ... | ,, 6th ... | | | | |
| 33 | Jalwa-i-Túr ... | Meerut ... | Urdú ... | Weekly ... | Ganeshi Lál ... | May 1st ... | ,, 3rd ... | 90 ,, | | | |
| 34 | Jám-i-Jamshed ... | Moradábad | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Jamshed Alí ... | ,, 4th ... | ,, 9th ... | 150 ,, | | | |
| 35 | Kawákab ... | Lucknow, | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Muhammad Yáqúb, | ,, 5th ... | ,, 7th ... | 250 ,, | | | |
| 36 | Kásht Pattriká ... | Benáres ... | Hindí-Urdú, | Ditto ... | Lakshmí Shankar, M.A. | ,, 2nd & 9th | ,, 4th & 9th respectively. | 600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.) | | | |
| 37 | Katahar Punch ... | Badáún ... | Urdú ... | Tri-monthly, | Amjad Husain ... | ,, 1st ... | ,, 5th ... | 110 copies. | | | |
| 38 | Kavi Vachan Sudhá, | Benáres ... | Hindí ... | Weekly ... | Chintámaní Ráo ... | April 21st ... | ,, 4th ... | 300 ,, | | | |
| 39 | Khair Khwáh-i-Alam | Delhi ... | Urdú ... | Ditto ... | Mír Hasan ... | May 1st ... | ,, 5th ... | 190 ,, | | | |

*List of papers examined*—(continued).

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1884. | 1884. | |
| 40 | *Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,* | Delhi ... | Urdú ... | Bi-monthly, | Mahá Naráin ... | May 1st ... | May 4th ... | 100 copies. |
| 41 | *Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,* | Fyzábád ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Khairáti Lál ... | April 30th ... | ,, 3rd ... | 20 ,, |
| 42 | *Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.* | Gujránwálá. | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Brij Lál ... | ,, 20th & 28th | ,, 5th ... | 400 ,, |
| 43 | *Koh-i-Núr* ... | Lahore ... | Ditto ... | Tri-weekly, | Harsukh Rái ... | May 1st, 3rd & 6th. | ,, 3rd, 5th, & 8th respectively. | 525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 44 | *Lawrence Gazette* ... | Meerut ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Iqbálu-l-dín ... | April 30th ... | ,, 8th ... | 130 copies. |
| 45 | *Lyall Gazette* ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ganeshi Lál ... | May 1st ... | ,, 3rd ... | ... |
| 46 | *Marwár Gazette* ... | Jodhpur .. | Hindí-Urdú, | Ditto ... | Gobardhan Dás ... | ,, 5th ... | ,, 9th ... | 90 ,, |
| 47 | *Mashír-i-Qaisar* ... | Lucknow, | Urdú ... | Ditto ... | Ghulám Muhammad | ,, 6th ... | ,, 8th ... | 200 ,, |
| 48 | *Mofid-i-Núr* ... | Cawnpore, | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Durgá Prasád ... | ,, 3rd ... | ,, 5th ... | 30 ,, |
| 49 | *Mihr-i-Darakhshán,* | Delhi ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Nusrat Alí ... | ,, 1st ... | ,, 7th ... | 200 ,, |
| 50 | *Mihr-i-Nímroz* ... | Bijnor ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Muhfbu-llah ... | April 30th ... | ,, 3rd ... | 175 ,, |
| 51 | *Nízám Vilás* ... | Lahore ... | Hindí ... | Ditto ... | Mukund Rám ... | May 5th ... | ,, 8th ... | 270 ,, |
| 52 | *Noor-i-Ám* ... | Agrá ... | Urdú ... | Tri-monthly, | Ahmad Khán ... | ,, 1st ... | ,, 3rd ... | 100 ,, |
| 53 | *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ... | Bánkipúr | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Muhammad Yúsuf, | ,, ,, ... | ,, 7th ... | 160 ,, |
| 54 | *Nusratul Qulúb* ... | Agrá ... | Ditto ... | Bi-monthly, | Alí Ján ... | April 30th ... | ,, 4th ... | 75 ,, |
| 55 | *Nuskhai-i-Ajam* ... | Moradábád | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Amjad Alí ... | ,, 28th & 5th | ,, 8th & 9th respectively. | 175 ,, |
| 56 | *Nuskhai-i-Ajam* ... | Meerut ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Rahu-llah Khán ... | May 1st ... | ,, 7th ... | 168 ,, |
| 57 | *Paigám-i-Hind* ... | Moradábád | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Pandit Avtár Krishn. | April 24th ... | ,, 4th ... | 105 ,, |
| 58 | *Panch-i-Agra* ... | Agrá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Jamná Dás ... | May 7th ... | ,, 9th ... | 325 ,, |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | *Nasím-i-Hind* ... | Fatehpur, | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Kunj Bihárí Lál ... | „ 6th ... | „ 8th ... | 92 „ |
| 60 | *Nizámu-l-Mulk* ... | Moradabad | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | Ihtishámu-l-dín ... | April 26th & 3rd May. | „ 4th & 6th respectively. | ... |
| 61 | *Núr-Afshán* ... | Ludhiáná. | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Rev. C. B Newton... | May 1st .. | „ 3rd ... | 775 „ |
| 62 | *Núr-i-Badáún* ... | Badáún ... | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Amjad Husain ... | „ 1st ... | „ 4th ... | 300 „ |
| 63 | *Núru-l-Anwár* ... | Cawnpore, | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Muhammad Yáqúb, | „ 3rd ... | „ „ ... | 375 „ |
| 64 | *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ... | Delhí ... | Ditto ... | Ditto .. | Nusrat Alí ... | „ 1st .. | „ 7th .. | 200 „ |
| 65 | *Nydya Sudhá* ... | Hardá ... | Maráthi-English. | Ditto .. | Basdeo Bháskar ... | „ 7th .. | „ 8th ... | 350 „ |
| 66 | *Oudh Akhbár* ... | Lucknow, | Urdú ... | Daily ... | Sheo Prasád ... | „ 3rd, 5th, 6th 7th, 8th & 9th | „ 3rd, 5th, 6th 7th, 8th & 9th respectively. | 605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.) |
| | | | | | | | „ 9th ... | 450 copies. |
| 67 | *Oudh Punch* .. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Sajjád Husain .. | „ 6th .. | „ 4th & 6th respectively. | 250 „ |
| 68 | *Panjábí Akhbár* ... | Lahore ... | Ditto .. | Bi-weekly .. | Muhammad Azim .. | April 30th & 3rd May. | | |
| 69 | *Panjáb Punch* ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Weekly ... | Firozu-l-dín ... | May 2nd .. | „ 7th ... | 150 „ |
| 70 | *Patiálá Akhbár* ... | Patiálá ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Dín Muhammad ... | „ 5th ... | „ 8th ... | 363 „ |
| 71 | *Pratáp Samáchár* ... | Alláhábád, | Hindí ... | Ditto ... | Dewakí Nandan ... | „ „ ... | „ 6th ... | 700 „ |
| 72 | *Prince of Wales' Gazette.* | Meerut .. | Urdú ... | Ditto | Ganeshí Lál .. | „ 4th ... | „ „ ... | ... |
| 73 | *Qaisarí Akhbár* ... | Jullundur, | Ditto .. | Ditto ... | Ahmad Bakhsh .. | „ 3rd ... | „ 4th ... | 110 „ |
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| 79 | *Ratn Prakásh* ... | Ratlám ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq. | April 10th & 17th | „ 3rd ... | 125 „ |
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